United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



APPELLEE'S BRIEF AND APPENDIX

75-7642 75-8076

In The

United States Court of Appeals

75-7642

For The Second Circuit

B

VICTOR O. PRINCIOTTI,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

- against -

MEDITERRANEAN MARINE LINES, INC.,

Defendant-Appellee.



BRIEF AND APPENDIX FOR DEFENDANT-APPELLEE

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In Th€

UNITED STATES COUPT OF APPEALS
For the Second Circuit

Docket No. 75-8076

VICTOR O. PRINCIOITI,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

-against -

MEDITERRANEAN MARINE LINES, INC.,

Defencant-Appellee.

BRIEF AND APPENDIX OF DEFENDANT-APPELLEE, MEDITEFRANEIN MARINE LINES, INC.

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE PRESENTED FOR FEVIEW

Should the Jury's resolution of the basic credibility question concerning the vessel's seaworthiness be distrubed?

STATEMEN. (F THE CASE

This is an Appeal by plaintiff-seaman from a Judgment entered in the District Court based upon a Jury's special verdict that defendant's vessel, the s/s DEFIANCE, was seaworthy, following a three day trial before District Judge Edward Weinfeld.

Plaintiff commenced this action to recover damages

for injuries allegedly sustained when he fell on a stairway in the after housing of defendant's vessel, s/s DEFIANCE, which was berthed at Port Newark, New Jersey on a rainy day in May, 1972. Although the Complaint alleged the usual dual causes of action, i.e., Jones Act negligence and breach of the seaworthiness warranty, the Jones Act cause of action was formally withdrawn by plaintiff'a attorney after plaintiff rested. (27a)*. There is, therefore, no appealable issue on the negligence question.

It was plaintiff's claim that he fell because he slipped in water leaking from an ice-making machine (10a) located across the thwartship passageway from the head of the stairway in question.

To support plaintiff's testimony that the ice-making machine was leaking, one witness - longshoreman William Muse - testified at the trial. The deposition testimony of another witness, electrician Eli Weir, was excluded by the Trial Court because of remoteness. That deposition was not permitted to be read because Weir's observations of the condition of the ice machine had been made when he list served aboard the DEFIANCE in June 1971, almost one year before the accident in suit. (8a)

Plaintiff testified that he had first joined the vessel as a messman the day before his accident, May 13, 1972.(12a,13a) Although he had drawn ice cubes from the machine for both lunch (14a) and supper (15a) that first day, and for breakfast on the morning of his accident (15a), he conceded that he had

^{*}All references are to page number: in the trial transcript.

not seen water on deck in the vicinity of the ice machine on any of these three occasions.

It began to drizzle early on the morning of May 14, 1975 (2a, 35a, 30a), and turned to heavy rain by noon time (2la). Although the weather deck entrance to the passageway where the ice machine was located is covered (4a, 1la, 26a), the passageway was subject to heavy foot traffic all day by longshoremen, shoreside personnel and crewmembers. (18a, 20a) in fact, Chief Steward Jose Dujon compared it to "Times Square" (37a). The entire length of this thwartship passageway was lined with a grooved rubber mat (3a, 9a, 30a, 37a) put down before the vessel arrived in port (38a). Its purpose was to protect the tile from heavy traffic and to increase traction in wet weather. Handrails also ran the entire length of the illuminated passageway (23a). Photographs depicting these conditions were received in evidence.

It was not until plaintiff began preparing the tables for lunch late that morning that he stated he first saw water on the passageway deck near the machine (16a-17a). Plaintiff went ashore after lunch at approximately 1:15 p.m. to make phone calls from a public phone or the dock (20a). He was wearing street clothes at the time (19a). Plaintiff admitted that it was raining hard (21a), as he crossed the 250 feet (2a, 19a) of open pier space. After making the phone calls, plaintiff returned in the downpour, climbed the exposed gangway (22a), and walked several feet on deck before stepping through the port door of the thwartship passageway.

Plaintiff then walked along the rubber mat, past the ice-making machine, without recalling whether he was using the handrails in the passageway (23a). Diagonally across the passageway from the ice machine was a stairway leading down to his quarters on the deck below. Plaintiff turned to his right to go down the stairway, wher he slipped and fell down the ladder. Plaintiff admitted that the steps on the stairs were equipped with safet traeds to prevent skidding (24a).

Plaintiff was assisted back up the ladder his witness, longshoreman Muse, and was placed in a chair in the passageway. When Purser Chester Robbins arrived a few minutes later, he found plaintiff standing against the wall (28a). Robbins assisted plaintiff into the crew messroom, where the Purser conducted an examination (28a), and then referred plaintiff to a local hospital.

Plaintiff maintains that water in the passageway near the stairway leaked from the ice machine, and ran along the passageway. He described the water in the passageway as follows:

"This water was coming from the icemaking machine. It [the stairway] was
directly straight across from the icemaking machine and water running down along
the side. In other words, there is an angle
from the machine to the stairway, and it
was coming down this side and running along
that way. Just a little bit even past the
stairway. Just right around by the stairway." (10a)

Plaintiff admitted on cross-examination that he had not mentioned a "leaking machine" when questioned about the

accident by the Purser (25a). In fact, Purser Robbins testified that plaintiff told him after his accident that he had slipped "because his shoes were wet" (30a).

To corroborate plaintiff's testimony, longshoreman Muse testified on direct that he recalled the ice machine was leaking (la), and that he saw plaintiff fall. However, on cross-examination, Muse conceded that the signed statement he had given plaintiff's attorney that the machine was "always leaking" was inaccur—since that was his first and only day aboard the DEFIANCE (5a). Faced with that inconsistency, he admitted:

- "Q. Did you see where the water was coming from?
- A. I didn't see where it was coming from.
- Q. You don't know whether it was leaking or not?
- A. No, I don't." (pp. 6a-7a)

This constituted plaintiff's proof of a leaking ice machine.

To counter this proof, defendant offered substantial evidence from Purser Chester Robbins, Chief Steward Jose Dujon and William Friesen, who was the service manager of the maintenance contractor for the ice machine in question.

Chief Steward Dujon, who recalled the passageway traced with "footmarks" (36a), testified he had never seen water leak out of the ice-making machine (37a), except in extremely heavy rolling while the vessel was in a storm at sea.

Furthermore, he pointed out that the ice machine was equipped with an overflow to collect excess water (37a).

Purser Robbins inspected the passageway after the accident and stated the stairs were dry (29a). He confirmed that the ice-making machine had not been leaking (31a).

Service Manager Friesen, testified that the machine in question was fitted with a sanitary drain line (32a) to prevent spillage of water. From his records, he was able to state that one of his mechanics inspected the machine shortly before and after the accident and although they replaced some electrical parts, they found no evidence of any leak in the stainless steel bin which collected the melted ice water in the machine before drainage (33a). Mr. Friesen testified that, in fact, he had never seen a steel bin on that type of ice machine leak (34a).

There was, therefore, substantial if not overwhelming evidence that the ice machine was not leaking at the time of the accident.

POINT I

THE JURY, WEIGHING ALL MATERIAL EVIDENCE, RESOLVED THE SEAWORTHINESS QUESTION CONCERNING THE ICE-MAKING MACHINE IN DEFENDANT'S FAVOR.

The jury considered the primary credibility question regarding the alleged leakage from the ice-making machine and resolved that issue in favor of the defendant.

Plaintiff had the burden of showing by a fair preponderance of the credible evidence that his injuries were proximately caused by the unseaworthiness of the vessel. In order to have met that burden, plaintiff had to show that (a) the ice-making machine was indeed leaking, (b) that the passageway at the head of the stairs was not reasonably safe as a result, and (c) that this condition was a proximate cause of plaintiff's accident. Blier v. United States Lines Co., 286 F. 2d 920 (2d Cir., 1961), cert. den. 368 U.S. 886 (1961).

Plaintiff's only witness to his theory of a leaking ice machine conceded on cross-examination that he did not see any water leaking from the machine. Longshoreman Muse, the Purser, the Chief Steward and the maintenance contractor, Mr. Friesen, each testified that the ice machine never leaked. Only the plaintiff claims to have seen water leaking from the ice maker.

After having weighed all the evidence, the jury found the vessel seaworthy. Conceicao v. New Jersey Export Marine Carpenters v. International Terminal Operating Co., Inc., 508 F. 2d 437, 440 (2d Cir., 1974), cert. den. 421 U.S. 949 (1975).

It is, of course, axiomatic that it is for the jury, not the Appellate Court, to determine the facts of the case. The verdict, when based on substantial evidence, will be conclusive and may not be reviewed in the Appellate Court.

Atlantic & Gulf Stevedore, Inc. v. Ellerman Lines, Ltd., 369

U.S. 355 (1962), reh. den., 369 U.S. 882 (1961), mot. den.,

371 U.S. 803 (1962). The function of the Court on appeal, with respect to findings of fact by the jury, is to determine whether there was credible evidence tending to support the verdict, not to substitute its judgment of the facts for that of the jury. New York, O & W. Ry. Co. v. Jones, 66 F.

2d 556, 557 (3rd Cir., 1933), cert. den., 290 U.S. 687 (1933).

The evidence produced at the trial must now be viewed in a light most favorable to the prevailing party. Appellee is entitled to the benefit of all favorable inferences which may reasonably be drawn from the facts proved, and the verdict that the vessel s/s DEFIANCE was not unseaworthy on May 14, 1975, must be sustained so long as there was substantial evidence before the jury in support of that finding. Een v. Consolidated Freightways, 220 F. 2d 82, 85 (9th Cir., 1955); Schultz & Lindsay Const. Co. v. Erikson, 352 F. 2d 425 (8th Cir., 1965); Sterling Drug, Inc. v. Cornish, 370 F. 2d 82 (8th Cir., 1967); Lewis-Kures v. Edward R. Welsh & Co., 102 F. 2d 42, (2nd Cir., 1939), cert. den., 308 U.S. 596 (1939).

As was stated in Tennant v. Peoria & P.U. Ry, Co.,

321 U.S. 29, 35, (1943) by the Supreme Court:

"It is not the function of a court to search the record for conflicting circumstantial evidence in order to take the case away from the jury on a theory that the proof gives equal support to inconsistent and uncertain inferences. The focal point of judicial review is the reasonableness of the particular inference or conclusion drawn by the jury. It is the jury, not the court, which is the fact-finding body. It weighs the contradictory evidence and inferences, judges the credibility of witnesses, receives expert instructions, and draws the ultimate conclusion as to the facts. The very essence of its function is to select from among conflicting inferences and conclusions that which it considers most reasonable. Washington & Georgetown R. Co. v. McDade, 135 U.S. 554, 571, 572; Tiller v. Atlantic Coast Line R. Co., supra, 68; Bailey v. Central Vermont Ry., 319 U.S. 350, 353, 354. That conclusion, whether it relates to negligence, causation or any other factual matter, cannot be ignored. Courts are not free to reweigh the evidence and set aside the jury verdict merely because the jury could have drawn different inferences or conclusions or because judges feel that other results are more reasonable."

This Circuit has followed this rule, most recently in <u>King v. Deutsche Dampfs-Ges</u>, 523 F. 2d 1043, 1045 (2nd Cir., 1975) where Judge Timbers wrote:

"On appeal we are no more free than the district court to ignore evidence favorable to plaintiff or 'to set aside the jury verdict merely because the jury could have drawn different inferences . . . ' * * * Our review is limited to determining whether there was substantial evidence to support the verdict . . "

There was certainly substantial evidence before the jury that (1) the ice-making machine did not leak, and (2) that the vessel took extensive measures to prevent accidents

in the passageway, even under adverse weather conditions. The jury's carefully determined verdict should not now be set aside.

POINT II

THE COURT DID NOT ABUSE ITS DISCRETION IN EXCLUDING A DEPOSITION DESCRIPTION BY ELECTRICIAN WEIR OF THE CONDITION OF THE ICE MACHINE IN JUNE 1971, SOME 11 MONTHS BEFORE THE ACCIDENT.

Defendant objected to the probative value of the Weir deposition as irrelevant and too remote. Weir had too that he served as an electrician aboard the DEFIANCE for three months ending in June, 1971 and three months again in 1973. He was not aboard the vessel for a period of almost one year before the accident, and did not return until one year after the accident. The Court ruled that the testimony of Weir was too remote (44) to be of material value to the jury.

Materiality refers to the probative weight that the evidence has which is reasonably likely to influence the tribunal and have a bearing on its decision. Weinstock v. U.S., 231 F. 2d 699 (D.D.C., 1956); U.S. v. DeLucia, 256 F. 2d 487, (7th Cir., 1958); cert. den., 358 U.S. 836 (1958).

The rationale for allowing the trial judge to exclude evidence which he considers too remote is apparent when the evidence is being offered to substantiate an alleged condition that is claimed to have been the proximate cause of an accident. Professor Wigmore expanded on the problems involved in proving the existence of a condition:

"The degree of probability of this continuance depends on the chances of intervening circumstances having occurred

to bring the existence to an end. The possibility of such circumstances will depend almost entirely on the nature of the specific thing whose existence is in issue and the particular circumstances affecting it in the case in hand. That a soap-bubble was in existence half-anhour ago affords no inference at all that it is in existence now; that Mt. Everest was in existence ten years ago is strong evidence that it exists yet; whether the fact of a tree's existence a year ago will indicate its continued existence to-day will vary according to the nature of the tree and the conditions of life in the region. So far, then, as the interval of time is concerned, no fixed rule can be laid down; the nature of the thing and the circumstances of the particular case must control." Wigmore on Evidence, 3rd Ed., §437 at p. 413.

It is for this reason that the issue of whether evidence is too remote is left to the trial judge. <u>International Shoe Machine v. United Shoe Machinery Corp.</u>, 315 F. 2d 449 (1st Cir., 1963) <u>cert. den.</u>, 375 U.S. 820 (1962); <u>Smith v. Spina</u>, 477 F. 2d 1140 (3rd Cir., 1973)

The District Court holding in <u>United States</u> v.

Maryland & Virginia Milk Pro. Ass'n., 20 F.R.D. 441, 442

(D.D.C., 1975) is appropriate:

"The question whether evidence is too remote is in all cases to be determined by the court. The decision depends in large part on the issues. It is the function and the duty of the court of its own motion to exclude evidence that it deems too remote, even though possibly it may have some neublous logical distant relevancy to the issues. In this respect there is no distinction between an antitrust case and any other case. Consequently, it is entirely proper and even desirable for the court to fix a so-called 'cut-off' date, or a series of 'cut-off dates'."

The "remoteness" rule has often been applied in this Circuit,

See <u>Vareltzis</u> v. <u>Luchenbach Steamship Co.</u>, 258 F. 2d 78, 81

(2nd Cir., 1958); <u>Fitzgerald</u> v. <u>United States Lines</u>, Co., 306

F. 2d 461, (2nd Cir., 1962); reversed on other grounds, 374 U.S.

16 (1962).

In Fitzgerald, supra, the Court held it was not prejudicial error for the court to exclude testimony of similar act by a witness which occurred one month before plaintiff's accident, recognizing the trial judge's discret, to exclude evidence it felt too remote. In Cardali v. A/S

Glittre, et. al., 360 F. 2d 271, 275 (2nd Cir., 1966), this Circuit excluded testimony by a witness concerning the condition of the bulwark steps upon which plaintiff fell. The Court found that the witness did not see the steps until an hour or more after the accident, and this was considered too remote.

The decision of the trial court to exclude Weir's testimony did not constitute an abuse of its discretionary power, especially when viewed against the background of all the evidence.

CONCLUSION

THE JUDGMENT OF THE DISTRICT COURT SHOULD BE AFFIRMED.

Respectfully submitted,

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STEPHEN K. CARR VINCENT M. DEORCHIS

Of Counsel

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24 25 'A Depend on where you dock the ship. Yes.

Q Where the ship was sitting that day down at the foot o the gangway, you would have to walk about 250 feet to get to the nearest public telephone?

I think so.

And in order to do hat, you would have to walk out into the open, there is nothing over your head?

No, there is nothing over your head. A

0 And it was raining that day?

Drizzling, slow rain. A

0 Slow rain?

A Yes.

When did it start drizzling that day? 0

Yes.

Q What time?

I don't know exactly. Pretty much all day. A

Was it drizzling when you turned to for work that morning at seven o'clock?

It was.

While you were working, were you out on deck?

Yes, I was the gangway man, giving signals for the Davis Gang.

Do you work in an exposed position to the rain when you are signal man?

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I didn't pay no attention to this side because the icemaking machine is over there, like I say, and the stairway a further down, unless this was taken from the other side.

- Q Well, you tell us what side this is taken from.
- A I didn't take the picture.
- Q No, but you recognize the area, do you not?
- A I know that is the passageway, yes.
- Q And that is the rubber mat that ran all the way the length of that passageway?
 - A That's right.

THE COURT: Would it be helpful if the witness marks "stairway" and "rubber mat" so the jury can see it and where the ice machine is, as shown on the picture?

MR. CARR: Yes, it would, your Honor.

- Q Would you put an "S" on the photograph where the stairway is located?
 - A Could I see some of the other photographs?
 - Q Surely.

I show you Plaintiff's Exhibit 24.

- A Could I see the one with the ice-making machine?
- Does the ice-making machine show in Plaintiff's Exhibit 24? Do you see the ice-making machine in Exhibit 24, Mr. Muse?

A I don't see it.

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this athwart ship passageway that ran the width of the ship, you used this particular door?

A Yes.

Q Did the rain enter this area?

A I don't think so because you got that shield there -THE COURT: You have a what there?

THE WITNESS: You got this cover, or whatever you call it, and then it was not raining too hard.

Q On this photograph that you have just examined for us, Plaintiff's Exhibit 24, do you see the stairway that you discussed earlier, down which you say Mr. Princiotti fall?

A I cannot see the stairway.

Q Had you ever worked on this ship before?

A Sir?

Q Had you ever worked on this ship before?

A They got about four ships alike. I don't know whether I worked that one before or not. They have four that one

Q This company bought four ships at the same time?

A They had four different kinds -- we was told they came from States Marine, four of them. All of them just left, them four.

Q Were they new ships?

A Not new.

Q How old were they?

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always leaking?

A No, I don't.

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MR. CARR: I have no further questions.

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MR. WEISBERG: No further questions.

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Thank you very kindly, Mr. Muse.

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(Witness was excused.)

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MR. WEISBERG: I would like to read in evidence the testimony of Eli M. Weir. I have Mr. Herman here who will

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read it. May I present to your Honor the original?

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THE COURT: Members of the jury, I think I explained to you when I described the trial procedure that there are

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occasions when we will not have the benefit of hearing a wit-

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ness directly, where his testimony for one reason or another

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had been taken in advance of trial and presumably he is not

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within the subpoena power of the court. It may be because of

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illness that the deposition, which is what the testimony is

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called, will be read to you.

As I say, that is evidence just the same as any other evidence in the case if the witness had appeared before you. In this case, you don't have the benefit of observing the witness.

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The man who is on the witness stand is simulating the position of the witness. He is not the witness, but to make it easier for you to follow, you will read the answers.

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"Q What is your full name and home address?"

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aboard the ship one year earlier and one year later.

MR. WEISBERG: Nay I point out to your Honor that a new evaporator -- two new ones, and a new condenser had been put in one month after this accident.

MR. CARR: That is conceded.

THE COURT: What was his last period of employment before May 14, 1972?

MR. WEISBERG: I think it was in 1971.

MR. CARR: June of '71.

THE COURT: A year before?

MR. WEISBERG: A year before.

THE COURT: I think a year has elapsed there.

When did he go on next?

MR. WEISBERG: He also explained how the machine operates. He goes into detail on that. If your Honor feels as the testimony develops that it is not pertinent, we can strike it out.

THE COURT: I don't want to take it in advance.

If it is not pertinent, I am going to rule on it now.

MR. WEISBERG: I submit it is most pertinent because this machine has been breaking down.

THE COURT: This man's employment was in June 1971.

MR. WEISBERG: It was in 1971.

THE COURT: The accident happened May 14, '72.

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Q During that more og, did you notice any conditions in that hallway?

A After breakfast, I noticed that there was water coming from the ice-making machine.

Q Was there a rubber mat placed in this hallway?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did the rubber mat cover the passageway or the hallway from wall to wall?

A No, sir.

Q Did it leave a space?

A Except for one little area, it was covered. One area I remember.

Q Now, can you tell me whether the metal -- I'm sorry.
Did you see this ice-making machine?

A Yes, sir.

Q And about how mary feet is the ice-making machine from the head of the stairway which leads down to the crew's quarters?

A Well, it is at an angle. I'd say that the stairway would be where my left hand is, and the ice-making machine would be in this direction, and I would say the length of the passageway. Right next to the passageway is the ice-making machine, which is close -- it is right next to the passageway, and it is facing this way on an angle.

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Q And I show you this photograph and ask you to identify it, showing you Plaintiff's Exhibit 12 in evidence.

A Yes, that is the gangway.

Q And is that part cular deck on which you arrived after going up the gangway a so-called sheltered deck with an overhang?

A Yes, it is sheltered right here. This is recessed.

This goes in, this part goes in about maybe six feet; four
to six feet, something like that.

Q I show you another photograph, Plaintiff's Exhibit
No. 13 in evidence, and as you to identify that, please.

A I don't know what angle is here. What is the angle?

Q (indicating)

A Yes.

Q What is that, please?

A This is the outside -- this is where I'd come up the gangway, come under this overhead that we just talked about, and then step over this piece of metal which is about maybe two or three feet high, and come into the passageway that you are talking about.

MR. WEISBERG: Nay I be permitted to show these two photographs to the jury, please?

THE COURT: Yes.

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A Maybe two times. I don't know. I don't remember. It may have been two times. I know I did see him about the Defiance accident.

Q And did Mr. Wei berg send you to Dr. Smith on all occasions?

A Yes, sir.

In connection with your lawsuit?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, Mr. Princiotti, let's go to the Defiance.

On May 13, you visited that ship for the first time; is that correct, 1972?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was the ship a relatively new ship?

A To me it looked like a new ship. I've never been on a ship of that type. It looked like a new ship to me, yes, sir.

Q And on that first day, you described for us as in the your duties in connection with the serving of meals?

A Yes, sir.

Now, in connection with the service of meals, did you visit the ice-cube maker or the ice machine?

A Are you talking about the first meal I served?

Q Yes.

NO.

A For lunch. He told me to set up two or three tabled

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Q For lunch?

Saturday, the 13th?

A Yes, sir.

When this other fellow showed you how to set up?

A It wasn't only the other fellow. The man that I was to relieve also showed me where the ice-maker was before he left. He took me down to the quarters that I was supposed to occupy, to be mine, and showed me where my room was, and I had a brief conversation with him. And he also told me where the machine was, a side from the messman that I worked with.

Q The first time you went over and actually looked at the machine was at lunch time with this other man?

A Yes. I would say yes. Honestly, I don't know. I may have looked at it before, but I didn't set pitchers up for breakfast that morning since there was a full complement of crew and the tables were full.

Q All right. And when you went over there at land, time to get the pitchers to set up -- well, before we go Into! that, how would you actually get ice out of the machine?

A Well, I would have to go over to the machine and just -- there was sort of a scooper. I would use the scooper and put it into the pitchers. Then add water to it.

Is the scooper shown in Plaintiff's Exhibit 18 here?

A Yes, sir.

Now, I believe you told us that after breakfast,

this is the first time you noticed any water on the deck in

the vicinity of the ice-cube machine?

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ı	dpd		Princiotti-Cross 211	
2		A	Yes, sir.	
3		Q	Did you bring that to anyone's attention on the	
4	ship	?		
5		Α	No, sir.	
6			THE COURT: What time was that when you first saw	,
7	it?			
8			THE WITNESS: About nine-thirty in the morning.	
9		Q	And was that	
10		A	Or a quarter to ten. I don't remember.	
11		Q	A quarter to ten?	
12		Α	Nine-thirty.	
13		Q	Was that on your way down to your quarters after	
14	fini	shing	77	
15		A	Yes, sir.	
16		Q	You finished breakfast?	
17		A	Yes, sir.	
18		Ų.	And you knocker down the tables, so to speak, .	
19	what	ever	the messman does?	
20		A	Yes, we cleared the tables and mopped up the mess-	-
21	room	and	I went down.	
22		Q	And did you see this water in the vicinity where	
23	you	would	be working at lunch?	
24		A	In what vicinity are you talking about, sir?	

Well, at lunch, was it necessary for you to go back

Yes, sir.

complement of maybe ten to twelve passengers.

Q But as such, there are no passenger ships sailing

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Were there puddles on the pier?

now hard had it been raining?

There may have been. I dian't notice.

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- A I don't know how hard it had been raining.
 - Q While you were on the pier, did it rain hard?
 - A No. It started to drizzle on my way back. I really don't remember if it was drizzling when I went out or raining when I went out or drizzling when lcame back, but I remember there was rain, it was drizzling.
 - Q Was it raining neavy?
 - A No, sir, I don't believe it was raining heavy.
 - Q Mr. Princiotti, do you recall being down at my office on December 6, 1973, and giving a deposition in this case?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q And on page 44, line 20, were you asked these questions, and did you give these answers:
 - "Q Was there any water in this passageway from the traffic that had entered the ship from the deck outside?
 - "A Water that entered from the outside?
 - "Q In other words, rain water that had been tracked in, did you notice any traces of water?
 - "A Well, I noticed that there was a lot of traffic and possibly were walking over this mat there, and in that area, there was a lot of water. I can't say if they tracked it in or what, I don't know. I

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And after that, you came back aboard the ship!

Yes, sir. Λ

A Yes, sir.

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Q And did your accident happen seconds after you came back aboard the ship?

A I would say so. Not seconds but as long as it would take for me to walk and come up the gangway and to walk down.

- Q Was the gangway wet?
- A l would say it was wet.
- Was the open deck of the ship wet?
- A NO.
- The open deck of the snip was not wet?
- A By open deck, I don't know what you mean. The...'s a gangway, and I come up this gangway. That's all enclose. As soon as I come on the ship, it is all closed. There's an overhead.
 - There's an overnead. Is there a side?
 - A A side?
- Q Is there any sile along the ship to prevent the rain from coming in?
 - A Yes, there's a side there. That's what I mean.
 - Q Show me where the side is.
- A The side goes deep in here. This is out like. This is receded (indicating). In other words, there's a walkway here -- once you are on the ship, there is a walkway that's covered like an overhead, from the top deck.

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A About the same time that it would take from the end of this room to about here, same time, same distance. Or a little longer.

Q And as you were walking down this passageway, were there nandrails in the passageway?

A Yes, there are handrails in the passageway.

Q Were you using them?

A I was walking along the mat.

Q Were you using the handrails?

A I don't remember if I was using the handrails of not. But I remember -- I don't remember. I don't think I was using the handrails. I may have, and I may have not. I don't remember, sir.

Q You have no clear recollection on that?

A No, sir. I believe I was walking straight along the mat.

Q Without using the handrails?

A Yes.

Q Now, when you got to the head of that stairway, you turned right?

A Yes, sir.

Q By the way, was this passageway well lit?

A Yes, sir.

Q Plenty of light in there?

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1	dpd Principtti-Cross	248
2	A I would say almost as light as this room is.	
3	Q And it was at that point when you took this rig	ht
	turn at the head of the stairway that you slipped?	
5	A Yes, sir.	
6	Q And you fell down the stairway?	
7	A Yes, sir. As I fell, I was trying to grab for	the
8	handrail and 1 missed it.	
9	Q Are there safet; treads on these stairs?	
10	A Yes, sir.	
11	Q What are the safety treads composed of?	
12	A I would say rubber or steel or something, some	
13	of grading, I would say.	
14	Q Some kind of an anti-skid device?	
15	A Yes, sir.	
16	Q When you landed on the stairs, down the stairs,	di
17	you lose consciousness?	
18	A This I don't remember. I remember being pick.	144
19	the steps. I remember just leaning against the wall.	
20	don't know if I was conscious or unconscious. I remember	
21	being helped up and people coming down, running down to s	ee
22	What had happened.	
23	Well, is it fair to say that you don't think you	u
24	lost consciousness?	
25	A I'd say I was dazed.	

"A Maybe the purser but I don't remember. It was

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"Q I show you the photograph and ask you to point and to mark with this pen an arrow of the doorway that leads to the athwart ship passageway.

"(Witness complies.)

"MR. WEISFERG: I ask this be marked Plaintiff's Exhibit 2 for identification," which is now Plaintiff's Exhibit 12 in evidence.

"Q Mr. Robbirs, I snow you Plaintiff's Exhibit 2 for identification, now marked Plaintiff's Exhibit 12 in evidence, and ask you to look at it and please describe whether the entrance to the passageway that we are discussing is sheltered?

"A By sheltered, what exactly do you mean?

"Q I mean that it was a protection overhead and that the area of entrance is recessed.

"A Yes, the entrance to the athwayt ship passing way is recessed, and there is an overhead area there.

Protective overhead area.

"Q Can you approximate for me the distance between the entrance to the passageway that we are discussing and the outside of the vessel or the solid rail?

"A It is approximately five feet. You couldn't tell that from the picture, though. That's just from being on the snip.

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4:00 P.M. and through the night. "

such that no rainwater could come in and nothing could be trafficked. There was negligence in the type of the method they used. It was narrow, never the from wall to wall. The photographs all show that there was a space of at least a foot on either side of the rubber mat.

Furthermore, at different portions of the hallway; they had strips running perpendicular. They never had any strip running from this mat to the head of the steps.

They failed to repair the machine. They permitted the condition.

day. They just permitted the condition to be.

The plaintiff testified as to the few meals he was given, serving a few meals. That was only because there were a few members of the new crew. Somebody other than himself had the job to clean up. That they failed to do. We made out a case on all counts.

THE COURT: Well, I will deny the motion.

The plaintiff withdraws the negligence case. The motion on unseaworthiness is denied.

MR. CARR: Your Honor, could I address one more

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in that area there, and I ran down to provide any assistance I could.

Q What did you find when you arrived at the main deck.

What did you do when you arrived at that posts?

A Mr. Princiotti was standing up against the aft bulkhead in the athwart snip's passageway.

Q Would you put an X" on this blackboard where he was standing, as best you can recall.

A Surely.

(Witness marks.)

Main to see what the injuries were. There were a lot of proper gathered around him, and I wanted to determine how bad here. I injured to see what type of treatment could be given. And a asked him if he was okay, what had happened, and when it was determined that there was no visible sign of any injury at that time, I asked him to come into the crew messroom so I could examine him more closely in a private area because the area was a very public area. There were people walking back

Q And did he make his way through the crew's messroom?

A Yes, he did.

and forth constantly.

Q When you say the messroom, do you mean the messroom; or the founder

MR. WEISBERG: The witness has failed to read the top of this particular page, and I request that he read it as it is all part of the same.

THE WITHESS: Okay. I had omitted the one column here. I had written down "contusion to head, right shoulder, left leg (ankle)." That's for the disease, injury or complaint column that was made.

MR. WEISBERG: Thank you.

Q Does that complete your note recorded on May 14, 1972?

A On the last page --let mc just check the last page, sir, to see if I have anything else there.

Yes, that's correct.

Q Did you conduct an inspection of this area?

A Yes, I did.

Q What did your inspection reveal?

A Well, the stairway was leading down to the creating down to the creating quarters -- there was no grease on the handrails; it wasn't wet. There was nothing there that would cause you to slip or fall in that area. There was nothing on the handrails.

Q Did you also conduct an inspection of the deck area at the head of the stair wall?

A Yes.

What did that reveal?

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A The area was normal, well lit; there was just a normal -- there was no garbage or anything else on the floor.

Normal conditions.

Q Was there a floor covering of any kind in that passageway?

A Yes, there was.

Q What was it?

A It is all a long mat. I think it is made out of rubber, a long rubber mat.

THE COURT: Where did that run, athwart ship?

THE WITNESS: Athwart ship, from the starbour.

side to the por side.

Q What were the veather conditions that day?

A In the morning, it was -- I drove down to the ship at that time, and there was a light drizzle, and then when are Principati was taken off the ship, it was raining heavily then.

Q Did Mr. Princictti tell you at any time what had caused his accident?

A I believe he mentioned that his shoes were wet and that he had slipped.

Q Did he complain frout any conditions abourd the ship?

A No.

Q bid you see any puddle of water in this passageway?

A Not that I can recall, no.

MR. CARR: I lave no further questions.

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CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. WEISBELG:

Q Mr. Robbins, I shall be brief.

had there been trouble with this ice-making machine prior to May 14 of 1972?

A what do you mean by "trouble"?

Q Didn't work. Then it did work, water would come out.

A We had trouble where it didn't work but would le shut off. Nothing where water came out.

Q I show you this photograph, which is Plaintiff's Exhibit 3, and ask you whether, throughout any of the times you were on board the vessel, you ever saw the ice-making machine in that condition with the shield off?

A I possibly had seem it maybe once or twice. Most of the time, the shield was on.

Q When the shield is on, can you get to the controls of the ice-making machine?

A No, I guess not.

Q It i; easier to get to the controls when the shield is off?

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Friesen-Direct

And where is the sanitary drain located?

A Well, it is right adjacent to the bin. There is a small piece of pipe that you would call a nipple to an ellow and then down to -- well, this is usually an inch and a half or two inches above the crain, to preclude any possibility or water in the drain, in the main drain, from coming up and entering into the bin itself.

Q And do you see such a drain in Plaintiff's Exhibit

3 in evidence?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is that the design that you have seen on other ships?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is there anything unitie or unusual about this particular sanitary drainline design?

A No. This one has a collar above it, which is not always in evidence.

This is to preclude water running off, I guess, the leaf going away from the drain.

Q Were any repairs or any defects in the water integrity of the bin reported by your mechanic when he went aboard the ship?

A May I just briefly look at this?

Q Suic.

1	bpd	Friesen-Direct	326
2		(Pause.)	
3		MR. WEISBERG: The paper speaks for itself, ye	oui
4	Honor.		
5	Λ	No, there is no evidence of any malfunction of	the
6	drain in	the bin.	
7	Q	What is the size of this machine?	
8	A	Are you talking about the working capacity of	the
9	macnine?		
0	Q	The working capacity.	
1	A	It will produce about four hundred pounds of i	.Ce
2	a day. 1	the bin will hold approximately two hundred or t	
13	hundred f	lifty pounds.	
14	Q	And that is in cube form?	1
15	A	Yes.	
16	Q	By the way, who is the manufacturer of this	
17	particula	ar ice-cuber?	
18	I.	LaCrosse.	
19	Q	And how long has this model been on the marke	t.
20	A	Well, LaCroseehis been manufacturing ice-make	rs
21	since ic	e-makers were first developed in 19the late f	ifties
22	I'd say.		
23	Q	Do you know how long the stainless steel bins	are
24	supposed	to give service?	·
05	1	Well stainless steel of that type will outla	st the

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leak or to destroyed unless it was set out to be destroyed.

That is the inner part.

Now, the outside jacket holding the insulation will rust through but will not penetrate the bin itself.

MR. CARR: I lave no further questions.

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CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. WEISBERG:

- Q Who told you that the stainless bin was leaking:
- A (No response.)
 - Q Did anybody tell you that the stainless bin was leaking?
 - A There was no report of the stainless bin leaking.
 - Q But it is possible for insulation surrounding the evaporator, the insulation to break through and a least come from there?
 - A The insulation:
 - Q Yes.
 - I have never seen a condition like that.
 - Q What statement did you just make. Perhaps I didn't get the full import of it about something werring through.
 - A The outside jacket is usually made out of a ferous

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Yes.

1	dpd Dujon-Direct 439
2	down the step.
3	Q And what did you do when you heard that?
4	A I went downsta rs and I saw the purser, and he was
5	sitting down on a bench there.
6	Q Where?
7	A In the grew recreation room.
8	Q L vhat?
9	A A settee.
10	Q Is that crew recreation room shown on this sketches
11	A Yes, the lounge.
12	Q In the lounge lere?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Did you notice the condition of the deck outside in
15	the pussageway?
16	A Well, like what you mean?
17	Q Well, did you take any notice of the deck out in
18	the passageway when you came down there to see Mr. Princi ()
19	A I looked on the deck. The deck was all right.
20	When you say the deck was all right, did you see an
21	water on the deck?
22	A No, there was no water. Some foot marks from the
23	rain, I guess.
24	Q Did you see any puddles of water?

No, no, there was no water there.

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Q Is that particular passageway well used by shore-

3 side people?

A Used -- it's by the engines of the ship. It's used by the crew and also the shore-side people who come in.

Q Is it kind of like the Times Square area on the ship?

A Well, I would imagine so.

Q Now, are you familiar with the ice-cube machine in this area?

A Well, there was one right in the passageway there. I

Q Who does that ice-cube machine provide ice for?

A For the crew, entire crew.

Q Anybody in the crew who wants to use it can?

A Oh, yes.

Q During your three years on the ship -- is that how !
long you have been there?

A Yes, yes, about three years now.

Q Have you ever seen water leaking out of that icccube machine?

A No.

Q Are you sure of that?

A No. You got a stopper there that the water comes down and goes inside the stopper which has a cup.

We Now, have there ever been times when that scooper

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dpd	Aujon-Cross	38a 445
Λ	I give Johnson orders to put it down.	
Q	When did he pu . it down?	
Λ	He put it down before we get into port.	
Q	Now, I snow you this photograph, just to refre	sh
your men	mory. Will you look at it, please?	
A	Yes.	
Q	And will you tell me whether there is a space	51.
either :	side of the rubber mat?	
A	Yes, there is space.	
Q	Now, also is there any rubber stripping running	j
perpendi	icular from this ong rubber mat to the head of the	16
steps?		
A	You mean this piece here?	
Q	Piece similar o that, which is in front of the	е
engine n	room door?	
A	No, this isn't in front of the engine room the	
This is	put there because of the engineers that come up	train,
their fo	eet is dirty.	
Q	But there is no rubber mat which runs from the	
long man	t to the head of he steps, of the stairway or la	dder
that you	es down to the crew's quarters?	
A	There is no rubber mat going down to the crew'	S
quarter:	s.	

What is the space between -- and you can look at the

A 201 Affidavit of Service by Mail UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

LUTZ APPELLATE PRINTERS, INC.

VICTOR PRINCIOTTI,

Plaintiff- Respondent,

Index No.

MED

- against

Defendant- Appellant.

Affidavit of Service by Mail

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF

\$5.:

1. Velma N. Howe

being duly sworn.

depose and say that deponent is not a party to the action, is over 18 years of age and resides at

298 Macon Street, Brooklyn, New York 11216

That on the

21st day of January 1976, deponent served the annexed

upon VICTOR PRINCIOTTI

attorney(s) for

in this action, at c/o Cappadona 308 Columbia Avenue, Jersey

City, N.J. 07307 the address designated by said attorney(s) for that purpose by depositing true copy of same, enclosed in a postpaid properly addressed wrapper in a Post Office Official Depository under the exclusive care and custody of the United States Post Office Department, within the State of New York.

Sworn to before me, this 21st

day of

Janaury

VELMA N. HOWE

ROBERT T. BRIN NOTARY PUBLIC, State of New York No. 31 - 0418950 Qualified in New York County Commission Expires March 30, 1977